

AZAROV, Ivan Vasil'yevich, kand.tekhn.nauk, prepodavatel'; SOKOLOVA,
Vera Alekseyevna, prepodavatel'; OSIPOV, M.I., red.; BYKOVA,
Zh.A., red.; DORONNOVA, L.A., tekhn.red.

[Equipment of special workshops for the training of mahogany
cabinetmakers] Oborudovanie uchebnykh kabinetov po spetsial'noi
tekhnologii dlia podgotovki stoliarov-krasnoderevtsev. Moskva,
Vses.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Proftekhizdat, 1960. 43 p.
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Khudozhestvennoye remeslennoye uchilishche No.17 g. Rigi
(for Azarov, Sokolova).
(Cabinetwork--Study and teaching) (Woodworking machinery)

SOKOLOVA, V.A.; KRYAZHEVA, V.A.; NITISHINSKAYA, A.I.

New method of delustring acetate silk. Khim.volok. no.3:37-39
'62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Serpukhovskiy zavod.
(Rayon)

KOVEL'MAN, G.A.; SOKOLOVA, V.A.

Heat flow and radiation drying kiln with an output of 600
cups per hour. Trudy GIKI no.1:3-17 '60. (MIRA 16:1)
(Kilns) (Pottery)

SOKOLOVA, V. A.; KOSTROV, Yu. A.

Economic profitability of a speeded-up development of the
production of acetate cellulose fibers. Khim. volok. no.6:
28-30 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Serpukhovskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo instituta iskusstvennogo volokna.

(Cellulose acetates)
(Textile fibers, Synthetic)

SOKOLOVA, V.A.

Positions of minor planets from photographic observations at the
Cape Observatory. Izv.GAO 23 no.1:179-183 '62.

Comparison of the precision of positions of minor planets obtained
at different observatories. Ibid.:187-191 (MIRA 16:12)

SOKOLOVA, V.A.

Wooded-steppe vegetation in the southwestern part of Ryazan
Province. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.4:127-131
'63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy geobotaniki Moskovskogo gosudarstvenno-
go universiteta im. Lomonosova.

*

SOKOLOVA, V.A.

Steppe flora of the southern part of Ryazan Province. Biul. MOIP.
Otd. biol. 69 no.1:131-134 Jan-F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

POTAPOVA, O.I.; SOKOLOVA, V.A.

Lake Tikshozero and Lake Engozero as commerical fishing sites.
Trudy Kar.fil.AM SSSR no.13:3-32 '58. (MIRA 13:5)
(Tikshozero, Lake--Fisheries)
(Engozero, Lake--Fisheries)

SOKOLOVA, V.A.; FILIMONOVA, Z.I.

Food supply in some small lakes of southern Karelia. Trudy Kar.
fil. AN SSSR no. 33:49-62 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Karelia—Fishes—Food)

SOKOLOVA, V.A.

Gastropoda as fish food in Karelia. Trudy Kar. fil. AN SSSR
no.33:63-66 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Karelia—Gastropoda) (Karelia—Fishes—Food)

POLYANSKIY, Yu.I., otv. red.; GORDEYEV, O.N., red.; KUDERSKIY,
L.A., red.; LUTTA, A.S., red.; SOKOLOVA, V.A., red.

[Fauna of the lakes of Karelia; invertebrates] Fauna ozer
Karelii; bespozvonochnye. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 323 p.
(MIRA 18:9)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Karel'skiy filial, Petrozavodsk.
Institut biologii.

BEREZINSKIY, A.R., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; SOKOLOVA, V.F., mladshiy nauchn.sotrudnik; ALIPOV, V.V., mladshiy nauchn.sotrudnik; Prinimali uchastiye: CHERNIKEVICH, L.A., inzh.; SHEVYAKOV, M.N.; TSEPKKE, V.F., inzh.; GRISHIN, M.M., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; STANKEVICH, V.I., inzh., red.; BORSHCHEVSKAYA, N.M., red.izd-va; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Using precast reinforced concrete in hydraulic engineering structures] Primenenie sbornogo zhelezobetona v gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniyakh. Pod red. A.R.Berezinskogo. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkh. i stroit.materi-alam, 1959. 430 p. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Giprovodkhoz (for Chernikevich). 2. Hidroproyekt (for Shevyakov).

(Hydraulic engineering)

(Precast concrete construction)

KOZLOV, A.I.; SOKOLOVA, V.G.

Economics and prospects for the production of liquid and solid
carbonic acid by the hydrolysis plants. Sbor.trud. NIIGS 11:
148-156 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

YAGN, N.I.; SOKOLOVA, V.G.

Determining the electrochemical solubility of molybdenite in aqueous
solutions. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 88 no.1:72-80 '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Molybdenite) (Electrolysis)

KOVALEV, V.F.; KOZLOV, A.V.; KOVAL'CHUK, A.I.; SOKOLOVA, V.G.

Hydrochemical methods of prospecting for copper pyrite deposits in
the Southern Urals. Geokhimiia no.7:596-603 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Ural Branch of the Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Institut of
Mining and Geology, Sverdlovsk.
(Ural Mountains--Pyrites) (Geochemical prospecting)
(Water, Underground)

KOVALEV, V.F.; KOVAL'CHUK, A.I.; KOZLOV, A.V.; SOKOLOVA, V.G.

Formation of the chemical composition of natural waters in the region
of the Blyava pyritic copper deposit. Trudy Inst.geol. UFAN SSSR no.62.
Gidrogeol.sbor. no.2:33-69 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Blyava region--Water, Underground--Analysis)
(Blyava region--Chalcopyrite)

KOVALEV, V.F.; KOVAL'CHUK, A.I.; KOZLOV, A.V.; SOKOLOVA, V.G.

Hydrochemical characteristics of natural waters in the greenstone belt of the Southern Urals and problems of the formation of hydrochemical halos of dispersion in pyritic copper deposits. Trudy Inst.geol. UFAN SSSR no.62. Gidrogeol. sbor. no.2:3-22 '63.

(MIRA 16.5)

(Ural Mountains--Water, Underground--Analysis)

(Ural Mountains--Chalcopyrite)

(Geochemical prospecting)

YAGN, N.I.; SOKOLOVA, V.G.

Anodic dissolution of chalcopryrite in aqueous solutions. Zap. Vses.
min. ob-va 91 no.1:30-37 '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Chalcopryrite) (Electrochemistry)

YUFA, Ye.Ya.; SOKOLOVA, V.G.

Physical development of children under one year of age in
Lvov. *Pediatrica* 37 no.6:25-29 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz detskoy konsul'tatsii (zav. Ye.Ya.Yufa) 4-go meditsinskogo
ob'yedineniya g.L'vova (glavnyy vrach T.Ye.Lifanov).
(GROWTH, in inf. & child,
Russian standards (Rus))

YUFA, Ye.Ya.; SOKOLOVA, V.G.; IZRAYLEVICH, M.A.

Preventive treatment for rheumatic relapses in children. Vop.
revm. 1 no.4:49-52 O-D '61. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Iz detskoy konsul'tatsii (zav. Ye.Ya. Yufa) 4-y gorodskoy
L'vovskoy bol'nitsy (glavny vrach F.G. Suziy) i detskoy kon-
sul'tatsii (zav. M.A. Izraylevich) 7-y gorodskoy polikliniki
L'vova (glavny vrach V.G. Isayeva).
(RHEUMATIC FEVER)

YAGN, N.I.; BUMAZHNOV, F.T.; SOKOLOVA, V.G.

Effect of some oxidizing agents on the indications of metal-
oxide electrodes; elements of the arsenic subgroup. Zap.
IGI 42 no.3:35-40 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. ASHBEL', S.I.; KRAKOVSKIY, A.V.; SOKOLOVA, V.G.
2. USSR (600)
4. Aerosols
7. Apparatus for aerosol penicillin therapy, Prof. S.I. Ashbel', Eng. A.V. Krakovskiy, V.G. Sokolova, Terap.arkh. 25 no. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953. Unclassified.

AKHIEV, A. I., AKHIEV, I. I. and BELITSKI, N. I.

Clin. Dept. Res. Inst. of Hyg., of Labour and Industr. Dis., Min. of Hlth, USSR.

*Experiences in the treatment of viral influenza and in chemoprophylaxis of this disease under working conditions (Russian text) SOVETSK. MED. 1954, 3 (22-23)

Acridine is applied as an aerosol with or without penicillin for prophylactic purposes as well as for treatment during the early period of disease. The experiments which have been performed during an epidemic of viral influenza in the spring of 1952 on numerous groups of patients proved to be very encouraging. It is therefore necessary-at least from the standpoint of national economy to save labour-hours, - to apply aerosols for prophylactical and therapeutical purposes. Even treatment beginning only in the later period of disease is useful, as it prevents complications and shortens the course of disease. Further studies and expansion of the treatment by aerosols in the course of viral influenza are necessary.

Jettmar - Graz

SO: Excerpta Medica, Vol. 1 No. 2 Section XVII, February 1955.

Sokolova, V. G.

The circulation of levomycetin in the body following its oral administration. S. I. Ashbel and V. G. Sokolova (Sci. Research Inst. Labor Hyg. and Occupational Diseases, Gorki). *Klin. Med.* 34, No. 8, 69-63 (1953).—Levomycetin is rapidly absorbed by the blood from the intestinal tract and is found there for as long as 45 hours in high concns. (4-40 γ /cc.) It is excreted for a prolonged period through the kidneys undergoing concn. and showing up in the urine at a higher level than in the blood. Its prolonged presence in the blood and urine suggests its temporary retention by the liver. This suggestion is strengthened by the fact that it is found in the bile. It is not found in the sputum since it is unable to penetrate the mucous membrane of the bronchi.

A. S. Mirkin

2

USSR/Pharmacology, Toxicology. Chemotherapeutical Preparations

V-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, No 23441

Author : Ashbel S.I., Sokolova V.G.

Inst : Not Given

Title : About Chlorotetracycline Absorption, Circulation and Excretion From the Organism.

Orig Pub : Antibiotiki, 1957, 2, No 1, 40-45

Abstract : The study was made on 127 men. It was found that chlorotetracyclin (I), orally administered in a 0.25 g dose, was rapidly absorbed and excreted by the kidneys; a bacteriostatic concentration of I (0.03-3.84 γ /ml) was maintained in the blood for 18-22 hours. I was excreted in the urine up to 73 hours in concentrations which exceeded considerably the blood concentration of the antibiotic for the same period. Apparently, the kidneys had the ability to concentrate I. By the stomach wall I was excreted up to 37 hours, and in the bile up to 15-16 hours in 0.22-1.2 γ /ml concentrations.

Card : 1/1

*For King Sci Res Inst Labor Hygiene &
Occupational Diseases*

ASHBEL', S.I., professor; AZOVSKAYA, I.I.; SOKOLOVA, V.G.

Levomyetin therapy for chronic pulmonary suppurations in pneumo-
sclerosis. Vrach.delo no.8:871-873 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Klinicheskiy otdel (zav. - prof. S.I.Ashbel') Gor'kovskogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh
zabolevaniy

(CHLOROMYCETIN) (LUNGS--DISEASES)

ASHBEL', S.I., professor; SOKOLOVA, V.G.; KHARITONOV, V.V.

Effectiveness of biomycin treatment in chronic suppurative diseases of the lungs. Klin.med. 35 no.5:28-32 My '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Iz klinicheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. S.I.Ashbel') Gor'kovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy (dir. - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk O.M.Gavruseyko)

(LUNG DISEASES, ther.

biomycin in chronic suppurative dis.)

(ANTIBIOTICS, ther. use

biomycin, in chronic suppurative dis. of lungs)

ASHBEL', S.I., SOKOLOVA, V.G., SMIRNOVA, V.K.,

Changes in the sensitivity of sputum microflora and the development of moniliasis in antibiotic therapy of suppurative lung diseases. [with summary in English]. Antibiotiki, 3 no.3:109-112 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh bolezney.

(SPUTUM, microbiology,

antibiotic sensitivity in ther. of pulm. suppurative dis. (Rus))

(MONILIASIS, etiology and pathogenesis,

antibiotic ther. of suppurative pulm. dis (Rus))

(LUNG DISEASE, therapy,

suppurative, antibiotics causing moniliasis & changes of sputum bact. sensitivity(Rus))

ASHBEL', S. I., prof.; SOKOLOVA, V.G.; AZOVSKAYA, I.I.

Treatment of chronic lung suppurations with oxytetracycline (terramycin).
Sov. med. 22 no.12:32-38 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz klinicheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. S. I. Ashbel') Gor'kovskogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh
bolezney (dir. - kand. med. nauk O. M. Glavrusyko).

(LUNG DISEASES, ther.

oxytetracycline in chronic suppurations (Rus))

(OXYTETRACYCLINE, ther. use

chronic lung suppurations (Rus))

ASHBEL', S.I., prof.; SOKOLOVA, V.G.; Primala uchastiye: MIRKEYEVA, V.K.

Nystatin treatment of candidosis. Kaz. med. zhur. no.4:63-67 J1-Ag
'61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Klinicheskiy otdel (zav. - prof. S.I.Ashbel') Gor'kovskogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy.
(FUNGICIDIN) (ANAPHYLAXIS) (MONILIASIS)

SOLOLOVA, V.G.

Comparative evaluation of methods for determining the sensitivity
of sputum microflora to antibiotics in toxic pneumosclerosis. Trudy
GIGT no.9:149-156 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

KOVALEV, V.F.; KOZLOV, A.V.; SOKOLOVA, V.G.

Some data on the hydrochemical prospecting characteristics of
natural waters in the Tagil-Kushva region. Trudy Inst. geol.
UFAN SSSR no.69. Gidrogeol. sbor. no.3:3-21 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

ASHBEL', S.I., prof.; POKROVSKAYA, E.A.; SOKOLOVA, V.G., kand.biol.nauk;
VASIL'KOVA, Z.Ye., kand.med.nauk

Effectiveness of oletetrin treatment of infectious inflammatory
diseases of respiratory organs and intestines. Sov.med. 28
no.12:91-95 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Klinicheskiy otdel (zav. - prof. S.I.Ashbel') Gor'kovskogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny truda i professio-
nal'nykh zabolevaniy i kafedra detskikh infektsiy (zav. - dotsent
N.N.Fayerman) Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

SOKOLOVA, V.I.

secondary paratyphoid infection in sheep. Veterinariia 34
no.7:52-54 J1 '67. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Ob' yobycheskaya oblastnaya veterinarno-bakteriologicheskaya
laboratoriya.

(Sheep--Diseases and pests)

(Paratyphoid fever)

SOKOLOVA, V. I., (Veterinary Surgeon, Drogobychskaya Interraion Veterinary Bacteriological Laboratory)

"Sensitivity of local strains of Salmonella Pullorum to antibiotics."

Veterinariya, Vol 39, no. 1, Jan 1962. pp 80

SOKOLOVA, V.I., veterinarnyy vrach

Sensitivity of local strains of *Salmonella pullorum* to
antibiotics. Veterinariia 39 no.1:80-81 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Drogobychskaya mezhrayonnaya veterinarno-bakteriologicheskaya
laboratoriya.

(Antibiotics)
(*Salmonella pullorum*)

SLADKOSHULYEV, N.N.; SUDZHA, V.I., veterinarnyy vrach

Treatment of pullorum diseases in chicks using chinocil.
Veterinariia 39 no.4:49 Ap '62.

(NISA 17:10)

1. Zaveduyushchiy Drogobychskoy mezhrayonnoy veterinarno-bakteriologicheskoy laboratoriyey (for Sladkoshuliyev).

SLADKOSHTIEV, N. M. (Chief of the Drogobych Interrailon Veterinary Bacteriological Laboratory) and SOKOLOVA, V. I. (Veterinary Surgeon).

"Treatment of chicken pullorum disease with quinosol [potassium oxyquinoline sulfate]

Veterinariya, vol. 39, no. 4, April 1962 p. 49

Sokolova V. I.
USSR/Chemistry - Ammonium nitrate

FD-1798

Card 1/1 Pub 50-2/19

Author : Prof Turchin, F. V., Dr Tech Sci; Sokolova, V. I.

Title : The effect of additives on the quality of ammonium nitrate

Periodical : Khim. prom., No 2, 68-72 (4-8), Mar 1955

Abstract : On the basis of the tests described, conclude that phosphorite flour or apatite flour decomposed with nitric acid is a very effective additive to ammonium nitrate that reduces caking and increases the friability of this salt. Addition of dolomite proved less effective. Nine tables.

Institution: Scientific Institute of Fertilizers and Insectofungicides imeni Prof Ya. V. Samoylov

AUTHORS: Goryunova, N. A., Fedorova, N. N. SOV/57-58-8-9/37
Sokolova, V. I.

TITLE: On Indium Phosphide With Stoichiometrical and Non-
Stoichiometrical Composition (O fosfide indiya stekhiometricheskogo i nestekhiometricheskogo sostavov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, 1958, Nr 8, pp. 1672 - 1675
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is an attempt to determine the width of the homogeneous zone in InP, at least in first approximation, by determining the lattice constants of indium phosphide, when an excess of one or the other component is introduced into the indium phosphide. Moreover, it was intended to obtain reliable data on the identity period of indium phosphide which was produced from pure substances. The indium used in the synthesis contained only negligible traces of copper, according to data from spectral analysis. The phosphorus which was purified by repeated washing with hydrochloric acid contained copper, aluminum, iron, magnesium, and silicon in quantities of a few thousands of a percent. Bismuth, antimony, lead, tin, zinc,

Card 1/3

On Indium Phosphide With Stoichiometrical and Non-
Stoichiometrical Composition

SOV/57-58-8-9/37

and arsenic could not be observed. According to data from spectral analysis all samples were produced by an immediate combined melting of the components. The procedure in the production of indium phosphide samples with an excess of indium or of phosphorus is described. The stoichiometrical InP was produced by two methods, which are described in short. The samples with an indium excess all exhibited a picture typical of two-phase substances. The samples with a phosphorus excess also yielded the picture of a two-phase substance. The phosphorus veins and the inclusions had a red color. No indications of a second phase were found in the polished sections of stoichiometrical indium phosphide samples. In the X-ray analysis a simple and a refined powder method were applied. The refined X-ray diagram was taken with a Cu K_α -radiation according to two methods. The evidence presented shows that the identity period of indium phosphide is equal to $5,8693 \text{ \AA}$ and that it does not vary within a range of $\pm 0,0006 \text{ \AA}$, if an excess of the one or the other component is introduced. There is every indication that the width of the homogeneous zone

Card 2/3

On Indium Phosphide With Stoichiometrical
and Non-Stoichiometrical Composition

57-58-8-9/37

in indium phosphide is very narrow. Professor D. N. Nasledov and Professor B. F. Ormont discussed the results of the work with the authors. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 19 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN SSSR
(Leningrad Physical and Technical Institute, AS USSR)
Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy akkumulyatornyy institut
(Scientific Research Institute of Accumulators)

SUBMITTED: October 26, 1957

Card 3/3

S/081/62/000/007/004/033
B156/B101

AUTHORS: Goryunova, N. A., Sokolova, V. I.

TITLE: Complex phosphides

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 7, 1962, 57,
abstract 7B384 (Izv. Mold. fil. AN SSSR, no. 3 (69),
1960, 31-35)

TEXT: Experiments carried out to study the interaction between InP and
various semiconducting compounds are described. [Abstracter's note:
Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

S/081/62/000/007/005/033
B156/B101

AUTHORS: Goryunova, N. A., Sokolova, V. I.

TITLE: Solid solutions in the InP-GaP system

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 7, 1962, 57, abstract
7B385 (Izv. Mold. fil. AN SSSR, no. 3 (69), 1960, 97-98)

TEXT: On the basis of an investigation into three specimens of the
InP-GaP section, it is concluded that a number of solid solutions exist
in this system. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

TURCHIN, F.V., prof.; SOKOLOVA, V.I.

Using ammonium bicarbonate as fertilizer. Zemledelie 23 no.12:
73-79 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Nauchnyy institut po udobreniyam i insektofungisidam.
(Ammonia as fertilizer)

82563

s/080/60/033/06/04/006

52610

AUTHORS: Goryunova, N. A., Kradinova, L. V., Sokolova, V. I., Sokolova, Ye.V.TITLE: A Method of Obtaining High-Purity Arsenic 1

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 33, No. 6, pp. 1409-1410

TEXT: Gallium arsenide GaAs is a semiconductor material with a rectifying effect and photoconductivity. Arsenic is usually accompanied by antimony and bismuth which have similar physical and chemical properties, so that their separation from arsenic is difficult. Arsenic trioxide was taken as initial material, therefore, because it does not contain bismuth and only small quantities of Sb, Cu, Al, Ca, Fe, Si and Mn. The purification was carried out in two stages: purification of arsenic trioxide; reduction of the trioxide to arsenic metal. The trioxide was purified by recrystallization from a hydrochloric solution. After complete dissolution of As_2O_3 the hot solution was filtered and then kept for 20-24 hours in a cold place. The crystals formed were reduced by activated coal in a quartz ampoule. The arsenic metal was distilled in a 10^{-3} mm Hg vacuum. At $300^\circ C$ the fraction containing As_2O_3 and at $450^\circ C$ pure arsenic was distilled. On the base of arsenic produced by the method proposed, GaAs can be obtained with a concentration of charge carriers

Card 1/2

82563

A Method of Obtaining High-Purity Arsenic

S/080/60/033/06/04/006

$n \approx 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. Further treatment by zone melting and extraction of single crystals produces a material suitable for the application as semiconductor. There is 1 table and 7 references: 2 Soviet, 3 German, 1 English and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Leningrad
Physico-Technical Institute of AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 25, 1958
February 4, 1960 (after revision)

Card 2/2

KOLESNIKOVA, T.A.; LYGENSON, A.S.; VOROB'YEVA, S.V.; SOKOLOVA, V.I.

Separating isocompounds from pentane-arylene fractions of petroleum
refining. Study Bash NIIP no.5:187-200 '62. (MIRA 171-0)

GORYUNOVA, N.A.; SOKOLOVA, V.I.; TSZYAN BIN-SI [Chiang Ping-hsi]

Dissolution of germanium in some ternary semiconducting
compounds. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.2:363-366 S '63.

(MIRA 16:11)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut im. A.F. Ioffe AN SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom B.P. Konstantinovym.

S/0065/64/000/005/0017/0022

ACCESSION NR: AP4036978

AUTHOR: Masagutov, R. M.; Berg, G. A.; Varfolomeyev, D. F.; Selivanov
T. I.; Bugay, Ye. A.; Mukhametov, N. N.; Kulinich, G. M.; Sokolova,
V. I.

TITLE: Development of a process for high-purity cyclohexane

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 5, 1964, 17-22

TOPIC TAGS: cyclohexane, benzene, benzene hydrogenation, catalyst,
nickel on kieselguhr, benzene purification, thiophene, sulfur com-
pound, cyclohexane production

ABSTRACT: An industrial process for cyclohexane has been developed
on the basis of preliminary pilot tests. Cyclohexane of adequate
purity was produced by the one-step hydrogenation of benzene (cyclo-
hexane content, < 0.4%; thiophene content, < 0.00001%) on technical-
grade nickel on kieselguhr catalyst under the following conditions:
pressure 10 kg/cm² gage; space velocity of benzene feed, 0.5—0.6 hr⁻¹;
maximum reactor temperature, 120—150°C; hydrogen/benzene ratio, 3000

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4036978

two steps: purification of benzene from S compounds and hydrogenation on two reactors connected in series. The unit has been in operation for two years. The cyclohexane is being used for making polyethylene. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: BashNIINP; OLUNPZ

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 05Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC

NO REF SOV: 014

OTHER: 006

3/3

Card

SOKOLOVA, V.I.; ZIZIN, V.G.; SHKLOVSKIY, Ya.A.

Chromatographic analysis of hydrogen-containing mixtures.
Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 9 no.1:60-62 Ja '64.

(MIRA 17:3)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pere-
rabotke nefi.

ZIZIN, V.G.; IVANOVA, T.S.; SKOLOVA, V.I.

Chromatographic determination of the hydrocarbon composition
of aromatic compounds. Khim i tekhn. topl. i masel 9 no.3:
66-67 Mr'64 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabot-
ke nefiti.

L 55978-65 EWT(m)/T/EWP(+)/EWP(h)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AF5011813

UR/0080/65/038/004/0771/0778
537.311.33

AUTHOR: Goryunova, N. A.; Sokolova, V. I.; Chien, Ping-hsi

TITLE: Synthesis and certain properties of the compound ZnGeAs_2

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 4, 1965, 771-778

TOPIC TAGS: ²¹zinc compound, ²¹germanium compound, ²¹arsenic compound, crystal formation

ABSTRACT: Vertical directional crystallization was used for a continuous chemical reaction which produced (for the first time) the single-phase compound ZnGeAs_2 containing volatile components. The compound conforms to the pattern for formation of tetrahedral phases. X-ray diffraction and microstructural analysis show that ZnGeAs_2 is a single phase compound. Thermal analysis showed that this compound dissociates when melted. Thermal analysis and zone recrystallization revealed that a temperature maximum on the ZnAs_2 -Ge pseudobinary section corresponds to ZnGeAs_2 . Hence, the latter is a congruently melting compound which dissociates in the liquid phase, but not in the solid phase. Physical measurements were made on samples having a charge carrier concentration of $3.5 \cdot 10^{18} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. The value of the forbidden

Card 1/2

1 59073-63

ACCESSION NR: AP5011813

gap width ΔE in ZnGeAs_2 is intermediate between the corresponding values for Ga and GaAs, which are isoelectronic analogs of the compound ZnGeAs_2 . "Measurements of the thermal conductivity of the samples were made by I. K. Polushina." Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 03Apr63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, MM

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

SOKOLOVA, V.I.; KAKOVSKIY, I.A.

Simultaneous action of amines and fatty acids in the flotation of titanium-bearing minerals. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 3 no.4: 23-27 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Kafedra metallurgii blagorodnykh metallov.

(Flotation--Equipment and supplies)
(Fatty acids)

(Amines)

18.7520

32611
S/137/61/000/011/067/123
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Goryunova, N.A., Sokolova, V.I.

TITLE: Solid solutions in the InP-GaP system

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1961, 23, abstract
11Zh156 ("Izv. Mold. fil. AN SSSR", 1960, No 3(69), 97 - 98)

TEXT: An investigation was made of three section points of the InP-GaP system: 3InP·GaP, InP·GaP, InP·3GaP. Materials with about 99.999% purity were used to prepare the alloys. The alloys were prepared in evacuated quartz ampoules with vibration stirred heating in a Silit resistor furnace up to 1200°C (3InP·GaP), 1300° (InP·GaP), 1400°C (InP·3GaP) with subsequent rapid cooling. The investigation was carried out by the methods of microscopic and roentgenographic analysis and by measuring the microhardness. It was shown that in the InP-GaP system there exists a continuous series of solid solutions, which are difficult to obtain in the equilibrium state. There are 6 references.

Z. Rogachevskaya

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

KAKOVSKIY, I.; SOKOLOVA, V.I.

Collectors on the basis of sulfoesterified commercial fatty acids. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 4 no. 5: 50-58 '61.
(MIRA 14:10)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut, kafedra metallurgii blagorodnykh metallov.

(Flotation—Equipment and supplies)

MASADYTOV, E.M.; DUDENINA, G.G.; BERG, G.A.; SOKOLOVA, V.I.

Effect of various factors on the stability of the quality of
nickel catalysts on Kieselguhr. Nefteper. i neftekhim. no.5:
24-27 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke
nefti, Ufa.

L 12299-63

EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS

Pr-L

RM/WW

S/081/63/000/005/056/075

59

AUTHOR: Kolesnikova, T., Eygenson, A. S., Vorob'yeva, S. V. and Sokolova, V. I.

TITLE: Separation of iso compounds from pentane-amylene fractions of oil refining

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no. 5, 1963, 504, abstract 5P192 (Tr. Bashkirsk. n.-i. in-t. po pererabotke nefi, 1962, no. 5, 189 - 200)

TEXT: A method for extracting isoamylenes and isopentane from oil refining products is developed. Iso- compounds are separated from C₅ fractions by polymerization in the presence of phosphoric acid on diatomaceous earth, with subsequent depolymerization on lead alumo-silicate catalyst. The raw material for polymerization was the fraction produced at 20-40.5° C. The optimum conditions for polymerization from the viewpoint of yield were: temp. 120-130° C, pressure 30 atm., speed 0.8. The polymers forming mainly due to iso- and n-amylenes, undergo depolymerization. For this 120-175° C fraction of polymer is taken. From the obtained depolymerized product the desired 20-40° C fraction is separated by fractionation (isopentane-iso-amylene), intended as the raw material for special cracking plant (SK). In the technological scheme of this process

Card 1/2

L 12299-63

Separation of sio compounds from

S/081/63/000/005/056/075

the pentane-amylene fraction, isolated at petroleum processing plants by means of deep stabilization of gasolines with subsequent fractionation of the light stabilization head at gas fractionating plants or by means of supplementary stabilization of destructively processed gasolines on secondary distillation plants are passed on to the polymerization plants with phosphoric acid. The 20-40° C fraction is directed from accurate fractionation to extract isopentane, while the 120-175° C fraction is directed for catalytic cracking (with an aluminosilicate catalyst). From the depolymerized product the desired isopentane-isoamylene fraction (20-40° C) is separated, intended for SK plant, the fraction 120-175° C is recirculated for depolymerization. The intermediate fractions 40-120° C may be used as components of automobile gasoline. The overall yield of the iso-compounds in relation to the raw material is 73%. The article contains a 32 item bibliography. I. Berlin.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

SOLOLOVA, V. I., BRAUN, A. D., and NEMCHINSKAYA, V. L. (USSR)

"Release of Proteins Amino Acids and Carnosine from Resting and
Excited Skeletal Muscles (read by title)."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

SOKOLOVA, V. I. -- "Prothesis of the Lower Jaw in Cases of Bone Defects and False Arthroses." Min Health USSR. Central Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences.)

So; Knizhaya Letopis' No 3, 1956

ZIZIN, V.G.; SOKOLOVA, V.I.

Chromatographic analysis of $C_1 - C_5$ hydrocarbons using a complex column. Khim.i tekhn.topl.i masel 7 no.9:27-29 S '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke
nefti.

(Hydrocarbons)

(Chromatographic analysis)

Sokolova, V. I.

The semiconducting compound CuGe_2P_3 . V. I. Sokolova.

Report presented at the 3rd National Conference on Semiconductor Compounds,
Kishinev, 16-21 Sept 1963

SOKOLOVA, V.I., kand.med.nauk; GADON, S.G.

Use of elastic plastic in the construction of postoperative
protheses. Stomatologiya 41 no.5:82-85 S-O '62.

(MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz sektora proteznoy stomatologii (zav. - kand.med.nauk
I.I.Revzin) Tsentral'nogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii
(dir. - doktor meditsinskikh nauk M.V.Volkov).
(DENTAL PROSTHESIS) (PLASTICS IN MEDICINE)

BRAUN, A.D.; SOKOLOVA, V.I.

Content of different forms of creatine in the skeletal muscles of frogs during rest and during the action of a hypertonic solution of sodium chloride. Tsitologiya 4 no.6:680-684 N-D'62 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii kletki Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad.

1. In the patient's blood, after the first and second surgery and
muscle tissue following the second surgery and subsequent hormone
therapy. (See, for example, the report of the patient's blood in 1975).

2. Department of Biophysics of the Medical Institute.

34
ACCESSION NR: AT4043277

S/2744/64/000/007/0121/0127

AUTHOR: Masagutov, R. M., Berg, G. A., Varfolomayev, D. F., Salivanov, T. I.,
Bugay, Ye. A., Kulinich, G. M., Sokolova, V. I., Mukhamatov, M. N.

TITLE: Purification of benzene by chemisorption

SOURCE: Ufa. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefli.
Trudy, no. 7, 1964. Sernisty*ye nefli i produkty* ikh pererabotki (Sour crude
oil and products of refining), 121-127

TOPIC TAGS: benzene, desulfurization, chemisorption, nickel kieselguhr catalyst,
thiophene, carbon disulfide, cyclohexane, purification

ABSTRACT: Since neither sulfuric acid treatment nor hydrofining guarantee com-
plete removal of sulfur from benzene, the authors investigated the chemical de-
sulfurization of a benzene sample containing 0.08% (by weight) thiophene, 0.0102%
carbon disulfide and 0.3% cyclohexane, using a commercial nickel catalyst on
kieselguhr (0.93 g/cc bulk density) with 60% nickel. Desulfurization was more
effective at higher temperatures than at room temperature. The high degree of
purification obtained at 170-180C may be due both to a better contact between the
benzene and the catalyst and a higher diffusion rate. When benzene samples were
purified at 170-180C with the addition of hydrogen, the adsorptivity of the cata-
lyst was increased 4.4 times as compared to the usual adsorption conditions. This
Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4043277

Important finding verified the mechanism of chemisorption and showed that the sulfur-adsorbing capacity and selectivity of the catalyst are important factors. The working "sulfur-capacity" of nickel over kieselguhr is 1.33% for thiophenic sulfur under the following recommended experimental conditions: atm. pressure, 150-180C, feed rate of raw material 1.0 hr⁻¹, hydrogen 10-30 vol. per vol. of benzene. The duration of action of a catalyst depends especially on its sulfur-adsorbing capacity; therefore, the purified benzene was investigated for sulfur content plotted against the time of catalysis. Sixty liters of benzene purified with 1 liter of catalyst showed no sulfur in the sample, but on further use of this same catalyst, sulfur appeared in gradually increasing amounts. It was found that 60-70 liters of benzene containing 0.03% sulfur could be purified with 1 liter of catalyst. The sulfur distribution in the catalyst with height of the layer in the reactor is also shown. On the basis of the experimental data, nickel on kieselguhr is recommended as a catalyst for the desulfurization of benzene. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefli, Ufa (Bashkir Scientific Research Institute for Petroleum Refining)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2 SUB CODE: OC, FP NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 006

MASAGUTOV, R.M.; BERG, G.A.; VARFOLOMEYEV, D.F.; SELIVANOV, T.I.;
WIGAY, Ye.A.; MUKHAMETOV, M.N.; KULINICH, G.M.; SOKOLOVA, V.I.;
KIRILLOV, T.S.

Hydrogenation of benzene on a nickel catalyst on kieselguhr.
Trudy BashNII NP no.7:127-133 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

L 10387-65

ENT(1)/ENG(k)/ENT(m)/T/ENP(b)

LJP(c)/ASD)a)-5/RAEM(t)

JD/AT

ACCESSION NR: AT4044571

S/0000/64/000/000/0168/0172

AUTHOR: Sokolova, V.I., Tsvetkova, Ye. V.

TITLE: Some ternary compounds of the type A super I B super IV sub 2 C super V
sub 3 B

SOURCE: AN MolSSR. Institut fiziki i matematiki. Issledovaniya po poluprovodnikam; novy*ye poluprovodnikov*ye materialy* (Semiconductor research; new semiconductor materials). Kishinev, Gos. izd-vo Kartya Moldovenyaske, 1964, 168-172

TOPIC TAGS: tetrahedral phase, ternary tetrahedral phase, zinc blende, concentration triangle, imperfect phase, perfect phase, semiconductor alloy, crystal structure, germanium phosphide, ternary alloy, phosphogermanium alloy, silver germanium phosphide, copper germanium phosphide 21 21

ABSTRACT: Compounds of the type $A_1B_2IVC_3^V$ were obtained by the component fusion method and subjected to X-ray and microstructural analysis for phase composition control. A table showing all the possible combinations of these substances is presented. The compounds $CuGe_2P_3$ and $AgGe_2P_3$ were then investigated in detail. $CuGe_2P_3$ crystallizes in a zinc blende structure with a parameter of $a=5.35\text{\AA}$. Microstructural analysis revealed 3-5% of a second phase. Microhardness values were

Card 1/2

L 10387-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4044571

obtained for the first phase ($850 \pm 20 \text{ kg/mm}^2$), but not the second. Thermal analysis showed the presence of two transformations; at 800 and 759C. A concentration triangle for the system Cu-Ge-P is drawn showing the possibility of obtaining perfect and imperfect ternary tetrahedral phases of varying composition. AgGe_2P_3 does not crystallize in a zinc blende structure; the lattice belongs to the cubic system. The samples are solid and single phase. Microhardness = $730 \pm 20 \text{ kg/mm}^2$. Thermal analysis records one transformation at 742C. CuGe_2P_3 can dissolve more germanium (30 mol, %) than any other binary or more complicated compound. X-ray photographs of alloys with a homogeneous field (CuGe_2P_3 to CuGe_5P_2) showed a structure corresponding to ZnS. The morphotropic transfer from CuGe_2P_3 to AgGe_3P_3 and from CuGe_2P_3 to AgSn_2P_3 causes the formation of substances with entirely new structures, not corresponding to zinc blendes. "In conclusion, the authors express gratitude to N. A. Goryunova for evaluation of the results and valuable advice." Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki i matematiki, AN Mol. SSR (Institute of Physics and Mathematics, AN Mol. SSR)

SUBMITTED: 13Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, SS

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

EDEL'SON, I.S., inzhener; SOKOLOVA, V.L., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk.

High-speed production of casting molds. Proizv.-tekhn. inform.
no.2:30-38 '51. (MIRA 10:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut liteynogo mashinostroyeniya
(Foundry machinery and supplies)

SOKOLOVA, V. L.

"The Discharge of Substances by Skeletal Muscles of Warm-Blooded Animals during Alteration of Them." pp. 73

Institute of Cytology AS USSR Laboratory of Cell Biochemistry

II Nauchnaya Konferentsiya Institologii AN SSSR. Tezisy Dokladov (Second Scientific Conference of the Institute of Cytology of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Abstracts of Reports), Leningrad, 1962, 88 pp.

JPRS 20,634

Sokolova, V.M.

14(10); 3(5)	PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION	SOV/2843
	Sovescheniye po racional'nyy sposobam fundamentostroyeniya na tehnicheskikh gruntakh	
	Trudy... (Transactions of the Conference on Efficient Methods of Building Foundations on Permafrost Soils) Moscow, Gosstroyizdat, 1959. 131 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,200 copies printed.	
	Ed. of Publishing House: M. M. Borshchevskaya; Tech. Ed.: Ye. L. Tselina.	
	PURPOSE: This book is intended for construction engineers, indus- trial planners and builders.	
	COVERAGE: This book contains reports originally read in Vorkuta in 1958 on experience gained in planning and building foundations in permafrost regions of the USSR. The reports were prepared for publication in the MIOSP (Scientific Research Institute for the Study of Foundations and Underground Structures). The introduction was written by Professor V. G. Bulychev. No references are given.	
47	Bekinin, V. P. Construction Conditions and the Exploi- tation of Mining Enterprises in the Pechora Coal Basin	
56	Zhil'tsov, A. I. Construction of Industrial Plants on Permanently Frozen Ground With Subsequent Settling	
58	Markin, K. P. Designing Pile Foundations Under Permafrost Conditions	
64	Pchelintsev, A. M. Special Characteristics of Foundation Building in the City of Igarka	
67	Bukelov, S. A., and V. M. Yodolastka. Methods of Restoring the Deformed Principal Buildings in Vorkuta	
75	Yegorov, V. M. Analysis of Work and Computing the Rein- forced Concrete Frame Foundation and Frame Walls, Taking Into Account Uneven Settling of the Bearing Ground	
100	Yegorov, V. M., and V. M. Sokolova. New Data on Frost Heaving of Foundations	
109	Abchelokov, K. K. Decreasing the Depth of Foundation Laying by Keeping the Ground in a Frozen State	
113	Krauchenko, I. K. Frost Heaving of Ground and Foundations (discussion)	
119	Chakotillo, A. M. Non-Soviet Experience in Building Foundations on Permanently Frozen Ground	
124	Forkhauyev, D. V. Maximum Thawing of Perennially Frozen Ground Under Heated Buildings (two-dimensional solution)	
127	Buyko, I. V. Settling of the Foundations of Industrial Structures of the Vorkutaugol' Combine	
	AVAILABLE: Library of Congress	
	Card 4/4	

100/anh
1-18-80

SOKOLOVA, V. M.

SOKOLOVA, V. M. - "Karst Phenomena South of Gor'kovskaya Oblast (for Example, the South P'yansk Karst Region)." Sub 26 Apr 52, Moscow City Pedagogical Inst imeni V. P. Potemkin. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Geological and Mineralogical Sciences).

SO: Vec'ernaya Moskva January-December 1952

SOKOLOVA, V.M.

Studying the relationship between the deformation of clayey soils
during freezing and their initial moisture content. [Trudy] NII osn.
no. 52:42-62 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

LIGNEV, N.N., dokl. ant. 1951-52, L.M., str. 1-10, 1951, vnoch,
S.K. L.M., V.M., vnoch

State of active antitetanic immunity in patients treated with
antibiotics. Trudy Khark. med. inst. no. 50:307-310 '62.
(MIRA 19:1)

J. Kafedra epidemiologii (zav. - prof. M.N. Solov'yev)
Khark'ovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

.USSR/Cultivated Plants - Grains.

M-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 29713

Author : Sokolova, V.N.

Inst :

Title : The Effect of the Factor of Temperature on Corn Growth and Development in the Non-Chernozem Soil Zone. (preliminary Report).

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Petrozavodskogo un-ta, 1956 (1957), 7, No 3, 20-25.

Abstract : Summary findings are presented in this work on the preliminary variety testing of corn, made in 1955 at the botanical park of Petrozavodsk University with 10 varieties belonging to diverse groups. The Grushvskaya and Sterling varieties proved best for their yield of ensilage. A study of the sowing times made in 1949-1950 on the Leningradka variety has shown that the appearance of shoots does not stand in direct relation to the mean daily temperature.

Card 1/2

- 37 -

UARA C/C

REBACH, M. I.; GATNER, E. I.; SOKOLOVA, V. N.

Use of digital computers for solving problems of automatic programming from the pattern in Jacquard weaving. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekhn. teks. prom. no. 3:130-136 '64.

(NIIA 17:0)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut i Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lubyanykh volokon. /

1ST AND 2ND CODES										3RD AND 4TH CODES									
<p>CA</p>										<p>17</p>									
<p>Methylnitidine. V. N. Sokolov and M. D. Mashkovskii. <i>Formosol. i Tekhnol.</i> 3, No. 6, 87-8(1940).— Methylnitidine is 2-<i>p</i>-aminobenzenesulfonamido-6-methylpyridine (sulfamethypyridine). It is a white or cream-colored powder, mp. 215-18°; its sol. in water is 1:3000, in EtOH 1:500, benzene 1:111; it is sol. in acid and alkali solns. but not in eq. MeOH; its sol. in acid, m. 320-2°, is sol. in the proportion 1:66 in EtOH at 25°. Its hydrochloride, m. 280°; was obtained from EtOH soln. Clinical trials indicate that methylnitidine in approx. equiv. to sulfidine (sulfapyridine) in treating gonorrhea, gonorrhea, cerebrospinal meningitis and various other diseases.</p>																			
<p>ASIR-3 LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
<p>SECTION 1111111111</p>										<p>SECTION 1111111111</p>									
<p>SECTION 1111111111</p>										<p>SECTION 1111111111</p>									

2 Aminothiazole. (1) Yu. Makol'ov and V. N. Sokolova. USSR 00,044, March 31, 1946. A method for obtaining 2-aminothiazole comprises a condensation of thiourea and of the product of chlorinating a mixt. of equimol. quantities of acet- or paraldehyde and EtOH. Chlorination is carried on to an absorption of 1 mol. of Cl₂. The product is monochloroacetaldehyde alcoholate. The condensation of the latter with thiourea produces 2-aminothiazole. The yield is 50% of theoretical. M. Hoch.

10

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VALENCE INDEX

OPEN MATERIALS INDEX

1ST AND 2ND DEGREE

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Thiouracil. V. N. Sokolova and O. Yu. Magidson.
U.S.S.R. 67,948, Feb. 23, 1947. $\text{OHCCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Na}$ is
made to react with thiourea. The product is treated im-
mediately with an alc. soln. of thiourea. M. Husch

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND DEGREE

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

COMMON VALENCE INDEX

COMMON ELEMENTS

OPEN MATERIALS INDEX

SOKOLOVA, V. N.

"Derivatives of 2, 4-diamino-1, 3, 5-Triazylalkylcarboxylic acids. Part 1."
Sokolovskaia, S. V., Sokolova, V. N., Magidson, O. IU. (p. 467)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1953, Volume 23, No.3.

SOKOLOVA, V.N.

Preparation of dichlorethylene from tetrachlorethane. O.
Yu. Magidson, V. N. Sokolova, and V. M. Fedosova

Med. Prom. 10, No. 2, 31-3 (1950).—Two simple and economical methods of prepg. $(\text{CHCl}_2)_2$ (I), a basic product in the manuf. of sulfazine, are described. In a liquid-phase method, 330 g., Fe filings, 50 g. tetrachloroethane (II), and 1000 cc. water are kept under reflux and stirred 8-9 hrs.; the vapors of II condense and flow back into the flask while those of I enter a slanted condenser where they are liquefied and the liquid is received in an ice-cooled container; if the water in the outside jacket of the reflux condenser is kept at 48-55°, little water is carried over with the I. When no more I comes over, the reflux condenser is removed, and the mixt. of water, I, and II left in the flask distd. The raw I distillate sepd. from the water, dried over CaCl_2 , and fractionally distd. in a dephlegmator yields 254 g. (88%) I. The mixt. of II and I (8-10 g.) is

used for the next batch. I is a mixt. of 2 isomers (cis and trans) with different b. pc. When the rectified I is redistd., 94% b. 61°. This mixt. of isomers is suitable for further utilization in the process of manuf. Another method of prepn. (so-called vapor-phase method), which does not allow gradual removal from the reaction mixt. of the I formed results in a 67.5% yield and the process is more complicated.

A. S. Mirkin

A-U Sci Res Chem Pharm Inst im S. Ordzhonikidze

USSR/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry, E-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 915

Author: Sokolova, V. N., and Magidson, O. Yu.

Institution: None

Title: On the Oxidizing Ability of 1,2-diphenyl-4-n-butylpyrazolidine-3,5-dione

Original
Periodical: Zh. obshch. khimii, 1956, Vol 26, No 2, 604-607

Abstract: When n-butylmalonic ester is condensed with hydrazobenzene (I) in the presence of C_2H_5ONa (see UK patent 646597; Chem. Abstrs. 1950, 45, 7602), there is formed, in addition to the main product, 1,2-diphenyl-4-n-butylpyrazolidine-3,5-dione (II), a side-product, 1,2-diphenyl-4-n-butyl-4-hydroxypyrazolidine-3,5-dione (III); the latter is the result of the oxidation of II and has a mp of 132-133° (from alcohol). It has been established that the oxidation of II to III takes place only in the presence of I. The structure of III was confirmed by the following reactions: 26.2 gms of III are stirred with 220 ml of 8%

Card 1/2

USSR/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry, E-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 915

Abstract: NaOH solution, the precipitate stirred again with 250 ml of water; the acidification of the water solution yields 12.4 gms of mono-N,N'-diphenylhydrazine-n-butyltartronic acid (IV), mp 144-145° (from 50% alcohol, decomposes). When 9.22 gms of IV are heated (2 hours at ~100°) with 100 ml of 6% NaOH, n-butyltartronic acid is obtained in 80% yields, mp 126-127° (from chloroform, decomposed); decarboxylation of the latter (125-130°) yields α -hydroxycaproic acid, mp 56-60°, which on oxidation with KMnO_4 gives n-valeric acid. When a stream of air is passed through an alcohol solution of II in the presence of I and $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{ONa}$ (distillation of the alcohol for 5 hours), III is formed. Oxidation does not proceed in the absence of I.

Card 2/2

30 KOLLOVA, V.N. 7
4E4g

Derivatives of α -(2,4-diamino-1,3,5-triazin-6-yl)alkylcarboxylic acids. II. Reaction of *N*-phenylguanine with oxalic ester. S. V. Sokolovskaya, V. N. Sokolova, and O. Yu. Mazidson (S. Ordzhonikidze All-Union Chem. Pharm. Research Inst., Moscow). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 27, 765-74 (1957); cf. C.A. 48, 3371g; Rackmann, C.A. 5, 90.—To 3 g. PhNHC(=NH)NHC(=NH)NH₂ (I) in 20 ml. dry MeOH was added 4 g. (CO₂Me), yielding in 4 hrs. 3.4 g. yellow product, m. 226-6° (decompn.), which taken up in alkali and acidified gave 2-amino-4-phenylamino-1,3,5-triazin-6-carboxylic acid (II), decomp. 229-30°, which forms a monohydrate, decomp. 100° in 3.5 days. If the condensation above is run at reflux 7 hrs. there is formed 80.5% II. Me ester, m. 205-6° (from 4g. MeOH), and 12% above acid. Heating 36 g. I, 37.8 g. (CO₂Et), and 5 g. Na in 100 ml. dry EtOH at reflux 1 hr. and keeping 1 day at room temp. gave 72.3% II. I and EtO₂CCOK in warm EtOH readily gave 100% II K salt, crystals; this with AgNO₃ gave the Ag salt. Keeping 20 g. I, 100 ml. dry EtOH, and 15 g. HOCH₂CO₂Et overnight, followed by refluxing 3 hrs. gave 53% 2-amino-4-phenylamino-6-hydroxymethyl-1,3,5-triazine, m. 190-1° (from EtOH), which oxidized with KMnO₄ in Me₂CO at 20° to 62.5% II. Heating 10 g. 2-amino-4-phenylamino-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazine with 30 g. concd. H₂SO₄ and 8 g. BzH 1.5 hrs. at 90° gave 2-amino-4-phenylamino-6-styryl-1,3,5-triazine sulfates, which gave the free base (III), 46%, m. 187-8° (from MeOH). Heating I with Et cinnamate in dry dioxane at 100° 49 hrs. gave a low yield of 2-phenylguanine-4-oxo-6-phenyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidine, m. 208-9°, and 15.4% III. Oxidation of III with KMnO₄ in Me₂CO in presence of MgSO₄ hydrate at 20° gave 40% II. Heating II 20 min. at 250° gave 2-amino-4-phenylamino-1,3,5-triazine, m. 232-3°. II K salt kept 3 days in EtOH satd. with HCl gave 53% II Et ester, m. 203-4° (from 75% EtOH); similarly was prepd. 47.6% Me ester, also formed from the Ag salt and MeI in C₆H₆. This kept 10 hrs. in 19% NH₃-MeOH gave 100% II amide, m. 280-1°, similarly was prepd. II hydrazide m. 245-6°. Infrared spectra of the products are shown. C. M. V. M. M. M.

SOKOLOVA, V. N.

Distr: hElj
 Derivatives of ~~2,4-diamino-1,3,5-triazin-6-yl~~
 carbonylo acids/ III. Reaction of ~~N-phenylguanido~~
 with malonic ester. S. V. Sokolovskaya, V. N. Sokolova,
 and O. Yu. Magidson (S. Orazhennyye All-Union Chem.
 Pharm. Sci. Research Inst., Moscow); Zhur. Obshchei
 Khim. 27, 1021-8 (1957); cf. C.A. 51, 16493e. Refluxing
 10 g. $\text{PhNHC}(\text{NH})\text{NHC}(\text{NH})\text{NH}_2$ (I) with 9 ml. CH_2
 $(\text{CO}_2\text{Et})_2$ in 20 ml. EtOH contg. 0.5 g. Na 5 hrs. followed
 by concn. and treatment with 20 ml. N NaOH gave an insol.
 residue of 9.2% methylenebis(2-amino-4-phenylamino-1,3,5-
 triazin-6-yl)(IA), m. 274-5°, and 22.7% Et 2-amino-4-
 phenylamino-1,3,5-triazin-6-ylacetate (II), m. 119-20°. The
 NaOH ext. acidified with AcOH to pH 4 gave 34.7% 2-
 phenylguanidino-4,6-diacetopyrimidine (IIA), m. 259-60°
 (H₂O), which is insol. in NaHCO_3 and 14.4% 2-amino-4-
 phenylamino-1,3,5-triazin-6-ylacetic acid (III), decomp.
 239-40° (aq. EtOH). Addn. of 36 g. $\text{EtO}_2\text{COCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ in
 C_6H_6 to 70 g. PCl_5 in C_6H_6 at 15° yielded after stirring to
 complete evolution of HCl 88% $\text{EtO}_2\text{CCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, b₁₂ 72-3°.
 This (7.4 g.) was added gradually in C_6H_6 to 5 g. I and 7
 g. powd. K_2CO_3 in C_6H_6 at 66° and refluxed 14 hrs.
 with a moisture trap separator for evolved H₂O; the mass
 was filtered and the filtrate on evapn. gave 37% II, while
 the insol. part was leached with H₂O and the ext. treated

Distr: 4Eij

S.V. Sokolovskaya, V.N. Sokolova

was 8% IA and 15% IIA, sepd. by crystn. from 80% EtOH. Refluxing 10 g. 2-cyanamino-1,6-dioxypyrimidine with 9.7 g. PhNH₂·HCl in H₂O 6 hrs., filtration, and purification of the product through the Na salt gave 68.3% IIA; decomp. 259-60° (80% EtOH). Addn. to 25 g. I in 150 ml. dry EtOH of 24 g. EtO₂CCH₂CO₂K in MeOH and refluxing 5 hrs. gave 45% III K salt, m. 256-60° (EtOH); which with AcOH (pH 5) gave III monohydrate, decomp. 100-2°; anhyd. III, decomp. 239-40°. III K salt and AgNO₃ gave III Ag salt, solid. Keeping 6 g. I and 5 ml. NCCH₂CO₂Et in MeOH 30 hrs. gave 50% 2-amino-4-phenylamino-1,3,5-triazin-6-ylacetoneitrile, m. 152-3° (H₂O); HCl salt, m. 230-2°; the nitrile is sapond. to III in 1 hr. with hot 3% NaOH. Refluxing II with alc. NaOH 3 hrs. gave 80% III. Heating III monohydrate 1 hr. at 130-50° gave 2-amino-4-phenylamino-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazine, m. 180-2°. III Ag salt and MeI in MeOH kept overnight gave 43% III Me ester, m. 121-3°. Shaking III Et ester with 10% NH₃ in MeOH 10 days gave 61% III amide, m. 203-4° (75% EtOH), also formed in 46.3% yield on heating III nitrile (1 g.) with 5 ml. 87% H₂SO₄ 2 hrs. at 65-70°. III Et ester and N₂H₄·H₂O in EtOH gave overnight 80% III hydrazide, m. 215-16° (EtOH).

G. M. Kosolapoff

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PM

SOKOLOVSKAYA, S.V.; SOKOLOVA, V.N.; MAGIDSON, O.Yu.

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(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, ther.
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(VITAMIN C, ther. use
dysentery bacillary (Rus))